

W. S. Stevenson, General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14 Second Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo., is the regular Agent for this paper.

Remarks about the Crops, &c.

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There is no country in the world that can bear a drought, and enjoy scientific labor, like ours. It does not seem to me to be a very good idea of our corn that has been so frequently and judiciously sown, with such heavy fertilizing, and we are reminded that no rain would anything have followed the 15th of June, we cannot restrain our astonishment at the power of the soil to bring forth such crops. We should ponder well the lessons taught by unpropitious seasons. The farmers have depended too much upon corn. Hay and oats are a profitable food for stock. The meadows have yielded heavily, but not uniformly they were too small. Let every farmer sow all the seed he can next winter, and let all combine to make next year famous for sowing meadows. Round farmers are now sowing wheat. This is the time to put it in, where the condition of the ground will permit. Early sowing is decidedly the best.

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And every fishing net hangs from the sides,
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The anxious husbandmen their tolls forego,
From the hunger for the winter's food,
The pleasant winds from fanning waters blow,
And, day by day, the cloudless air and come,
To show no cloud, but a bright sun, and a clear blue sky,
And still the sun with added fury glares.

Fort winds and a sign of things,
The bright sun comes, and the delayed rain,
Come from your misty bowers, where ye were born,
To smother down all come, where'er you're staying.

Earth, from your absence, is too much scorched,
And, like a monster, her two fruits is slaying,
Come, gentle rain, and give us life and love,
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Bring with you strength to germinating grain,
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Bring freshness to each plant, and tree, and flower,
Bring forth to us, as burning day departs,
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"The obvious answer to the suggestion is, that no implication of legislative contract between the government and individuals can be raised by a mere violation of law."

The whole substance of the argument of the Attorney General is given in the concluding paragraph of the government's opinion.

In my opinion, that the act of Congress gives pre-emption only in such of those lands ceded as are not required first to be offered at public sale; that the lands ceded by the Delaware, Iowa, and Wisconsin, under condition of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to pre-emption by the act of Congress than the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlement, but must be offered at public sale, and all claims of pre-emption there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right, now or hereafter, on which to demand the return of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

In reference to the extent of the new Territories, the Intelligence remarks:—

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Remarks about the Crops, &c.

This (Monday) morning the prospect is good for a change of weather; there has been, indeed, a very gentle shower since last night, but all indications of moisture have as equally failed to late, and the condition of the weather prospects, like Ohio's, is now. We hope for the best, however, and, although no amount of playful divination can be expected to retrieve the destruction of many fields of corn, there will be better harvesting than was anticipated. Still we want rain—drenching showers, to supply lack in falling crops, and promote growth in pastures for the summer of next year.

Our farmer in this neighborhood writes that his potatoes are unusually early, and that he has commenced working in the corn crop, and it is much heavier than I supposed, some fields being likely to yield from 8 to 10 barrels per acre. Farmers in general will have to practice economy in the feeding of their stock, during the winter, a thing more desired by the farmers of the Platte Purchase, and so far as I can now say, there will be plenty of corn to supply our wants, and perhaps a little to spare.

Will our farming friends give us their attention for a few moments? We observe in Platte County, some fields of heavy corn which will afford a fair return while immediately adjoining are fields that will scarcely produce a bushel, and which in some places have been expended. After diligent inquiry into the causes of such a discrepancy, we found the following facts: Those who cultivated their corn well, and, under the influence of June rains, the rain, caused, plowed deep to the grain, following up narrow hills, raised little or no corn, because the hills dried through quickly, many rows were cut off, and the soil became too dry to produce any thing but a few stalks. Others who wrote up their corn poorly and plowed but little, had no corn. But in every instance where the ground was plowed deep, the corn planted early, and thinned out and well cultivated close to the hill when the corn was young, gradually widening the hills all the last plowing, when the cultivator was run through, or a furrow in the middle of the row, and the weeds kept from 10 to 15 inches to the row, and the soil was kept moist, and that no without rain would be lost for about twelve weeks. If corn fields were tended in this way, there would doubtless be greater crops raised every year; but the soil is so rich and the climate so propitious, that there have been good yields obtained simply by scratching the surface. On the average this year, there will be a fair crop of corn, for want of proper agricultural knowledge, it is true, but the success of farming will be better understood.

There is no country in the world that can bear a drought, and enjoy scientific labor, like ours. It does not seem to me to be a very good idea of our corn that has been so frequently and judiciously sown, with such heavy fertilizing, and we are reminded that no rain would anything have followed the 15th of June, we cannot restrain our astonishment at the power of the soil to bring forth such crops. We should ponder well the lessons taught by unpropitious seasons. The farmers have depended too much upon corn. Hay and oats are a profitable food for stock. The meadows have yielded heavily, but not uniformly they were too small. Let every farmer sow all the seed he can next winter, and let all combine to make next year famous for sowing meadows. Round farmers are now sowing wheat. This is the time to put it in, where the condition of the ground will permit. Early sowing is decidedly the best.

Would it be to hear from our farming friends on these points?

On the rain subject we subscribe a beautiful extract from the pen of "Columbia," in the Baltimore Patriot—

Invocation to the Rain.

Oh, long-delayed showers where linger yet?
The drying corn holds up its leaves in prayer,
And the burning stubble and wither'd rye,
Murmur above, and cry aloud,
Each soul that rises from the distant sea,
Is stretched as if on lagging vessels freighted there,
And every fishing net hangs from the sides,
To catch a gleam of expectancy supplies.

To visit, the sticky sun drops low,
And cattle wail their desolate pastures roam;
The anxious husbandmen their tolls forego,
From the hunger for the winter's food,
The pleasant winds from fanning waters blow,
And, day by day, the cloudless air and come,
To show no cloud, but a bright sun, and a clear blue sky,
And still the sun with added fury glares.

Fort winds and a sign of things,
The bright sun comes, and the delayed rain,
Come from your misty bowers, where ye were born,
To smother down all come, where'er you're staying.

Earth, from your absence, is too much scorched,
And, like a monster, her two fruits is slaying,
Come, gentle rain, and give us life and love,
And bring the peace we have so much to lose.

Bring with you strength to germinating grain,
And power to smother down all come, where'er you're staying.

Bring freshness to each plant, and tree, and flower,
Bring forth to us, as burning day departs,
Bring forth to us, in our revolving sphere,
Bring forth to us, in our revolving sphere,

Remarks about Pre-emption.

An almost unintelligible telegraphic dispatch from Washington, a few days ago, announced that Attorney-General Cass had given his opinion respecting pre-emption claims in the new Territories, but what that opinion was, we could not satisfactorily determine. We find the following in the National Intelligencer, and give it further publicity for the benefit of claimants on the Delaware lands:—

Questions having been presented "as to the effect of the act of Congress of July 22, 1851, establishing the office of Surveyor General for the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, in relation to actual settlers thereon, for other purposes, and certain treaties of May last with the Delaware, Iowa, and Wisconsin Indians."

Mr. Cass, the Attorney-General has given an opinion thereon to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Indians with the Indians abandoned the United States are to offer at auction all the ceded lands, except the "Outlet," which was ceded for the specific sum of ten thousand dollars; and such of said lands as are not sold at auction, to private entry for a certain period. All such sales would, after being subject to private entry for three years at the minimum Government price, may be graduated and sold—the proceeds, however, except the cost of surveying, to be paid to the Indians.

The "Outlet" is subject to pre-emption, because it is excepted from the lands to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, and as are other lands previously ceded to and sold to the Indians, and as the "here (the Attorney General says) is ample field in which to give effect to the pre-emption provisions of the act of Congress.

The Attorney General counts the lands, not only by persons who desire to take pre-emption, but that the act of Congress raises a contract between the settlers and the Government.

"The obvious answer to the suggestion is, that no implication of legislative contract between the government and individuals can be raised by a mere violation of law."

The whole substance of the argument of the Attorney General is given in the concluding paragraph of the government's opinion.

In my opinion, that the act of Congress gives pre-emption only in such of those lands ceded as are not required first to be offered at public sale; that the lands ceded by the Delaware, Iowa, and Wisconsin, under condition of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to pre-emption by the act of Congress than the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlement, but must be offered at public sale, and all claims of pre-emption there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right, now or hereafter, on which to demand the return of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

In reference to the extent of the new Territories, the Intelligence remarks:—

Frequent inquiries are made by persons desiring to turn their faces towards the setting sun, by the Secretary

